

1 GR. BRITAIN 2 COLONIAL OFFICE

CANADA.

6

INFORMATION

FOR

EMIGRANTS TO THE BRITISH COLONIES,

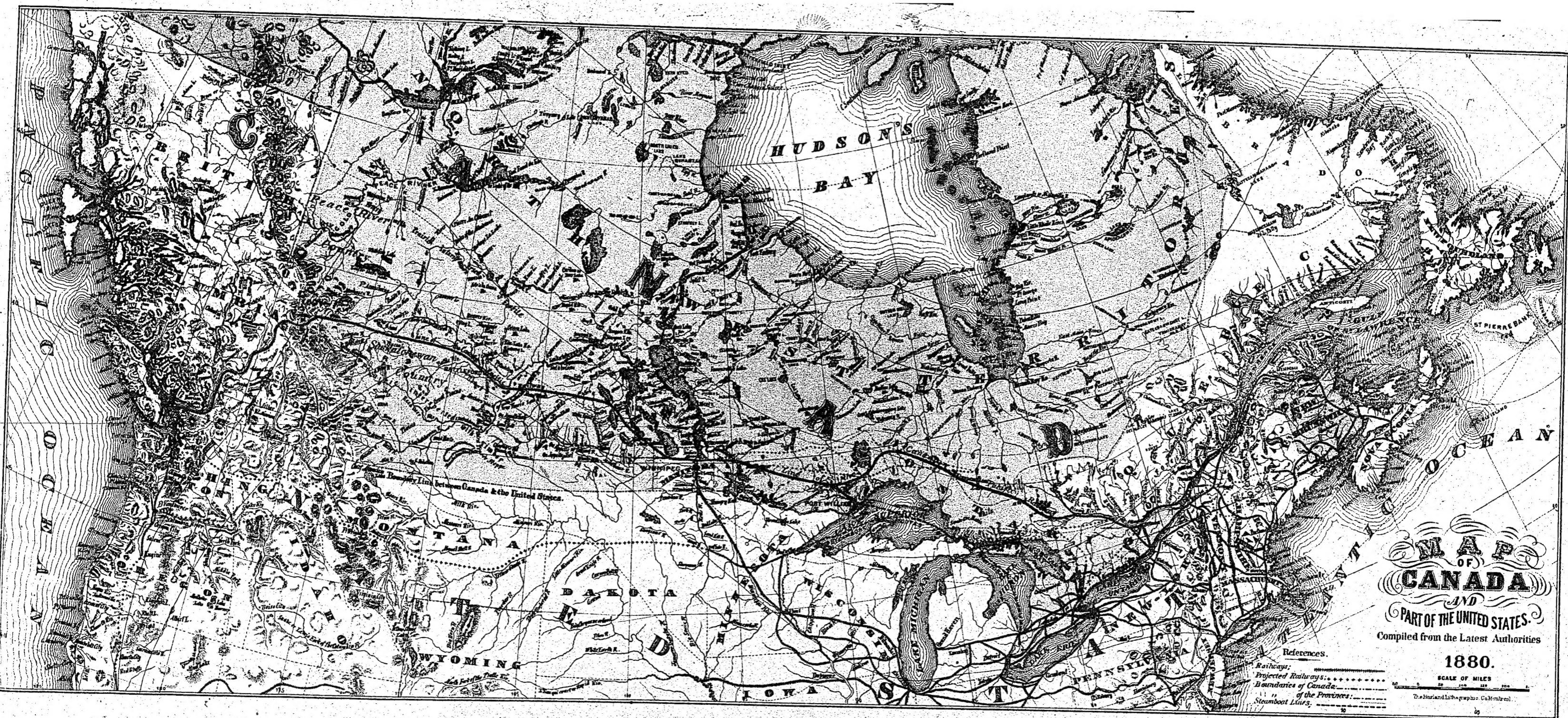
ISSUED BY

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.



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5 [1880.





As the advantages which are offered to settlers by the British Colonies appear to be but imperfectly known; the following particulars are published by the Colonial Office for the use of those persons who desire information as to the best fields for settlement.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The territory comprised in the Dominion of Canada contains about 3,500,000 square miles, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and at its southern point reaching the 44 parallel of latitude. It possesses thousands of square miles of the finest forests on the continent; widely spread coal fields; extensive and productive fisheries; its rivers and lakes are among the largest and most remarkable in the world, and the millions of acres of prairie lands in the newly opened-up North-West territories are reported as being among the most fertile on the continent of America.

Canada
general
description,
extent,
climate, &c.

Canada is divided into seven Provinces, as below:

		Sq. M.
1. Quebec	containing	193,355
2. Ontario	"	107,780
3. Nova Scotia	"	21,731
4. New Brunswick	"	27,322
5. Prince Edward's Island	"	2,134
6. British Columbia	"	213,550
7. Manitoba	"	14,340
And the North-West Territory	"	2,750,000

The several Provinces have local legislatures, and the seat of the Government Dominion or Federal Parliament is at Ottawa. The Government is conducted on the same principle as that of Great Britain, viz., the responsibility of the Ministers to Parliament.

The Governor-General of the Dominion is appointed by the Queen, and the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces by the Governor-General in Council.

Each Province is divided into Counties and Townships, having Local Government their own Local Boards and Councils for regulating local taxation for roads, schools, and other municipal purposes.

Religious liberty prevails.

Education. The educational system is under the control of the various Provinces. Free schools are provided, and facilities are afforded to successful pupils for obtaining the highest education.

Population. The population at the last census (in 1871) was 3,602,596. Among its inhabitants, there were 219,451 natives of Ireland, 144,999 of England and Wales, 121,074 of Scotland, 64,447 natives of the United States, and 24,162 natives of Germany. The census will be taken again in 1881, when the population will no doubt be found to have much increased.

Militia. The Militia consists of two forces, the active and reserve, the strength of the former being fixed by law at 40,000, and the latter at 600,000, all male British subjects between the ages of 18 and 60, not exempted or disqualified by law, being liable to be called upon to serve in cases of emergency.

The active Militia is clothed, armed with breech loaders, and equipped, ready to take the field at short notice. The force is commanded by a general officer of the English army.

Infantry schools are established at Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Fredericktown and Halifax, at which officers can obtain certificates. There is also a Military College for the education of cadets—with a four years course of study—at Kingston.

Trade. The following figures show the imports and exports for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1879, and also the value of the exports to, and imports from, the United Kingdom during the same period.

Value of Imports	\$80,341,608
Value of Exports	\$71,491,255
Exports to the United Kingdom ..	\$36,267,119
Imports from the United Kingdom..	\$30,967,860

An examination of these figures, compared with those of the United States, shows that the imports of Canada from Great Britain, in proportion to the population, represent 38s. per head, as against 7s. per head in the United States.

Climate. In a country like the Dominion of Canada, extending northward from the 44° of latitude, the climate is naturally variable, but speaking generally the summers are hotter than in England and the winters colder. However if the climate of a country is to be measured by its productions then Canada in the quality of her timber, grains, fruits, plants, and animals, must be accorded a front rank.

The extremes of cold, though of short duration, and the winter covering of snow, have given Canada the reputation of having an extremely severe climate, and attention has not been sufficiently directed to the circumstance that by the warmth of the summer months, the range of production is extended, in grains, from oats and barley to wheat and maize; in fruits, from apples to peaches, grapes, melons, nectarines and apricots; in vegetables from turnips, carrots and cabbages, to the egg plant and tomatoes.

Snow and ice are no drawback to the Canadian winter. To Canada they mean not only protection to her cultivated acres, almost as valuable as a covering of manure, but the conversion of whole areas, during several months in the year, to a surface upon

which every man may make his own road, equal to a turnpike, in any direction, over swamp or field, lake or river, and on which millions of tons are annually transported at the minimum cost,—whereby employment is afforded for man and horse when cultivation is arrested by frost.

Intensity of winter cold has little effect upon the agriculture of a country except the beneficial one of pulverising the soil where exposed. High spring and summer temperatures, with abundance of rain, secure the certain ripening of maize and the melon in Canada.

The difference between the mean annual temperature of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada for the same latitude is very great, that for the latter being much higher, and thus wheat is raised with profit in lat. 60° N., long. $122^{\circ} 31'$ W. In Manitoba in lat. $49^{\circ} 30'$ N., long. $97^{\circ} 30'$ W., wheat is sown in May and reaped the latter end of August, after an interval of 120 days.

The great prairie region of Canada has a mean summer temperature of 65° , with abundance of rain; the winters cold and dry; climate and soil similar to that part of Russia where large cities are found. This region is free from pulmonary complaints and fevers of every type, and the country generally is healthy.

The snow fall in the West and South West parts of the Territories is comparatively light and cattle may remain in the open air all winter subsisting on the prairie grasses, which they obtain by scraping away the snow where necessary.

There are nearly 7000 miles of railway in work in the Dominion, extending from the western portions of Ontario to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and St. John in New Brunswick, while its rivers and lakes form a highway during the summer months from the interior to the ocean.

It may be mentioned that Canada possesses the most perfect system of inland navigation in the world. At the present time vessels of 600 tons go from Chicago to Montreal by way of Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, and the River St. Lawrence, a distance of 1261 miles. The locks on the Welland Canal, (connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario,) and those on the St. Lawrence River, are however, in course of enlargement to 270 feet long and 45 feet wide, with a depth of 14 feet; and when this great work, which is now in progress, is completed, Steamers of 1,500 tons burthen will be able to carry produce direct from Western Canada, and the Western States of America, to Montreal and Quebec, which will effect a further reduction in the cost of transit of cereals and other products.

The distance from Chicago to Montreal (where Ocean-going Steamers of 4,000 tons can be moored alongside the Quays,) by the Canadian route, is 150 miles less than from Chicago to New York, via Buffalo and the Erie Canal, and there are 16 more locks and $8\frac{1}{4}$ feet more lockage by the latter route than by the former. It is therefore expected that upon the completion of the enlarged canals, within two years, much of the grain from Western Canada, as well as from the Western States of America, will find its way to Europe via Montreal, in the future, as in addition to its other advantages, the distance from Montreal to Liverpool is about 300 miles less than from New York.

Means of communication.

Postal and
Telegraph
arrange-
ments.

Classes of
emigrants.

Canada possesses excellent postal arrangements : a post office being found in almost every village, and every place of any importance is connected with the electric telegraph.

The classes which may be recommended to emigrate to Canada are as follows, that is to say :—

1. Tenant farmers in the United Kingdom, who have sufficient capital to enable them to settle on farms, may be advised to go with safety and with the certainty of doing well. The same remark may apply to any persons who, although not agriculturists, would be able to adapt themselves to agricultural pursuits, and who have sufficient means to enable them to take up farms.

2. Produce farmers and persons with capital, seeking investment.

3. Male and female farm labourers, female domestic servants, and country mechanics.

The classes which should be warned against emigration are females above the grade of servants, clerks, shopmen and persons having no particular trade or calling, and unaccustomed to manual labour. To this class Canada offers but little encouragement.

Time to
Emigrate.

The best time to arrive in North America is early in May when the inland navigation is open, and out-door operations are commencing. The emigrant will then be able to take advantage of the spring and summer work, and to get settled before the winter sets in.

Time of
transit.

The voyage to Quebec occupies on an average about ten days by steamer, and the journey to the North West four days longer.

It is now proposed to offer a few remarks on each of the different provinces of which the Dominion of Canada is composed.

Manitoba
and the
North West
Territory.

MANITOBA

AND

THE NORTH WEST TERRITORY.

The country now known as Manitoba and the North West Territory was granted by charter to the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1670, during the reign of Charles II., as a hunting and trading ground, and was held by them and the North West Company (these two corporations amalgamated in 1821) until 1870, when their rights were transferred to the Dominion. These facts form an intelligible reason why this part of the country has only recently become known as an agricultural region ; for the disturbance of the lands would naturally have led to the interruption of the staple trade of the company which controlled it for so many years.

Extent of
Manitoba
and the
North West
Territory.

Manitoba, a province which has been made out of the North West Territory, is situated between the parallels 49° — $50^{\circ} 2'$ north latitude and 96° — 99° west longitude, in the very heart of the Continent of America. It is 135 miles long and 105 miles wide, and contains in round numbers 14,000 square miles, or 9,000,000 acres of land.

Roughly speaking the North West Territory belonging to Canada covers about 2,500,000 square miles, and contains about 200,000,000 acres of fertile land which are now waiting settlement.

The following, which is extracted from a recent work on Manitoba and the North-West Territory, called "Lands of Plenty" in the

new North-West," will give some idea of the extent of this part of Canada, and the different areas into which it is classified.

WHEAT AREA.

Sq. Miles.

1. General boundaries: from Lac Seul (say long. 92° W., lat. 50° N.) to a point at the foot of Rocky mountains in lat. 60° N.; thence along base of Rocky mountains to lat. 50° N.; thence to the South bend of Moose river; thence to the lake of the Woods, lat. 49° N.; thence along Rainy river, and thence to Lac Seul. This area, embracing Manitoba, unbroken by mountains or rocks to any material extent, with streams and small lakes which but fertilize; may be stated at..... 320,000
2. Beyond it, Northwards, are also areas of rich vegetable mould (*humus*), on warm Silurian and Devonian bases, and with marly clays well adapted to the growth of roots or other spring crops..... 50,000

VEGETABLE, GRASS, AND TIMBER AREA.

3. Hudson's Bay basin (portion Silurian, so far as known and fairly predictable) east side (East of meridian 80° W.) 100,000 square Miles. West side (W. of meridian 80° W) 300,000 square miles..... 400,000
4. Winnipeg basin, east side, from English river to Nelson river..... 80,000
5. Beaver river (middle and lower parts) 50,000
6. Methy lake and Clear Water river, and Athabaska river, from Clear Water river, to Athabaska lake, east side 30,000
7. West of Mackenzie river (Devonian, with coal measures) to wheat line as above stated, and from Fort Chipewyan, Lake Athabaska, to Fort Resolution on Great Slave Lake, say, from lat. 58° to 61° N. 10,000
8. East side of Mackenzie river to Fort Good Hope, or say lat. 68° N..... 100,000
9. West of the Mackenzie river from lat. 61° N., Northwards, to America (late Russian) boundary, along 141° W. and American Pacific shore strip, viz., all North of lat. 60° N., except area No. 5 aforesaid 160,000
10. Rocky Mountain eastern slope, beyond wheat line 30,000
11. Outlying areas, amongst others the extensive but undefined ones between the Hudson's Bay Silurian, and northern rivers of the St. Lawrence valley; say from Lake Mistassini to Lake Nepigon..... 100,000
12. Add, the "American desert" of our latitudes; say, between lats. 49° and 50° N., where maize thrives and buffaloes fatten—a favourite Indian hunting ground 470,000

Total area 1,800,000

13. The rest of our North-West and Rupert's Land territory, including the immense "Barren Grounds" of our Laurentian system, and the Labrador Rocks of eastern

Rupert's Land, and the great wilds and Islands of the Arctic, estimated at another million square miles..... 1,000,000

Total..... 2,850,000

**Free grants
of land.
Manitoba
and the
North West
Territory.**

Any male or female who is the head of a family, or any person who has attained the age of 18 years, can obtain a free grant of a quarter section of 160 acres on the condition of three years settlement; and can also make an entry for pre-emption rights to the adjoining quarter section, which he may obtain at the Government price ranging from \$1 per acre upwards.

**Railway
lands.**

The following is an extract from the official regulations of the Canadian Government, for the disposal of certain public lands along the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway:—

1. "Until further and final survey of the said railway has been made West of the Red River, and for the purposes of these provisions, the line of the said Railway shall be assumed to be on the fourth base westerly to the intersection of the said base by the line between ranges 21 and 22 West of the first principal meridian, and thence in a direct line to the confluence of the Shell River with the River Assiniboine."

2. "The country lying on each side of the line of Railway shall be respectively divided into belts, as follows:—

"(1) A belt of five miles on either side of the Railway, and immediately adjoining the same, to be called belt A;

"(2) A belt of fifteen miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt A, to be called Belt B;

"(3) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt B, to be called Belt C;

"(4) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt C, to be called Belt D; and

"(5) A belt of fifty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt D, to be called Belt E;

3 "The even-numbered sections in each township throughout the several belts above described shall be open for entry as homesteads (free grants) and pre-emptions of 160 acres each respectively."

4 "The odd-numbered sections in each of such townships shall not be open to homestead or pre-emption, but shall be specially reserved and designated as Railway Lands."

5 "The Railway Lands within the several belts shall be sold at the following rates, viz:—In Belt A, \$5 (five dollars) per acre; in Belt B, \$4 (four dollars) per acre; in Belt C, \$3 (three dollars) per acre; in Belt D, \$2 (two dollars) per acre; in Belt E, \$1 (one dollar) per acre; and the terms of sale of such lands shall be as follow, viz:—One-tenth in cash at the time of purchase; the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the balance of purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid, to be paid with each instalment."

6. "The Pre-emption Lands within the several belts shall be sold for the prices and on the terms respectively as follows:—In the Belts A, B, and C, at \$2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents) per acre; in Belt

D, at 2\$ (two dollars) per acre; and in Belt E, 1\$ (one dollar) per acre. The terms of payment to be four-tenths of the purchase money, together with interest on the latter at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid at the end of three years from the date of entry: the remainder to be paid in six equal instalments annually from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned on such portions of the purchase money as may remain unpaid, to be paid with each instalment."

7 "All payments for Railway Lands, and also for Pre-emption Lands, within the several Belts, shall be in cash, and not in scrip or military or police bounty warrants."

It may be explained that a township consists of a tract of land 6 miles square which is divided into 36 sections of one square mile each.

Intending Settlers should go at once to the Land Office in the District where they intend to settle: and guides will be sent with them free of charge to point out vacant lands available for settlement.

The following is the amount of capital considered necessary for a man with a family to start farming on a free grant of prairie land. It has been compiled from various works that have been published on Manitoba and the North-West Territory, and may be accepted as reliable.

Provisions for one year	..	..	..	\$200
One yoke of Oxen	..	..	..	130
One Cow	..	..	..	30
One Wagon	..	..	..	80
Breaking Plough and Harrow	..	..	..	30
Chains, Shovels, Spades, Hooks, &c.	..	..	..	20
Cooking Stove and furniture	..	..	..	30
Seeds	..	..	..	20
Building Contingencies, &c...	..	..	..	60
				\$600 or £120

It is of course based upon the assumption that all payments for goods are to be made on delivery, but as a settler could obtain many of his requirements on credit until such time as his first crops are harvested, it is fair to assume that a much lower sum than that named above would really suffice, especially as a settler and his family who have not much capital, would be able to command a good price for their own labour during harvest time, and thus add to their capital until they have a sufficient quantity of their own land under cultivation to keep them fully occupied.

It may be added that an energetic man landing in Canada with only a pound or two in his pocket is able to look at the future cheerfully. Many such men have taken up the free grants and then have hired themselves out to labour, cultivating their own land during spare time, and employing a man at harvest or when necessary. By this means they are able to stock and cultivate their farms in a few years, with the results of their own labour and the profits of their harvests, and there are many men in Canada now in positions of independence who commenced in the way above described.

It will be understood that the figures named above do not include

the passage of the settler and his family from England to Manitoba and the North-West. The fare from Liverpool to Winnipeg (Steerage and third class railways) is £9 10s. per adult.

For the sea passage, children over 8 years are considered as adults, those from one to eight years old are charged at half fare, and infants under one year one guinea. On the Railways children between five and twelve are charged at half fare, and those under five years free.

The intermediate, or second class, passage to Winnipeg, ranges from £12 18s. to £14 3s., while the Saloon rate is from £22 to £28.

The cost of breaking up the prairie land is estimated at 3 dollars per acre, and the ploughing, sowing, harvesting and thrashing, the second year, 4 dollars per acre.

Cost of
breaking
up land.

Improved
Farms.
Fuel.

Canadian
Pacific
Railway.

Improved farms can be purchased from £1 per acre, upwards.

There is not so much woodland in the prairie district as in other parts of Canada, but there is enough for the purposes of fuel and fencing, and timber for building purposes can be purchased in the larger towns and settlements.

This line of railway, which is to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is now in course of construction by the government of the Dominion, and is expected to cost from 75 to 80 millions of dollars. Two hundred and sixty miles of the line are now in operation. This will be increased to three hundred and sixty in 1881, and in 1882 over seven hundred miles will be open, extending from Lake Superior through Manitoba and westward through the Territories to near Fort Ellice, thus effecting a saving in the distance from Manitoba and the North West Territory to the ports of shipment for Europe of about 400 miles, as compared with the existing route from the Western States of America, via New York. This railway will pass through extensive coal fields, which will ensure an unlimited supply of fuel.

Routes and
Internal
Communication.

It may be mentioned that there are two routes by which an intending settler can reach Manitoba from Quebec, or any other Canadian Port, namely the "all rail route," via Detroit, Chicago, and St. Paul to Winnipeg, or by what is called the Lake route, i.e. by Railway to Sarnia or Collingwood on Lake Huron, thence by steamer to Duluth on Lake Superior, and by rail from Duluth to Winnipeg via St. Paul. The journey by the former route is quicker by about a day, but the latter is more economical. By either of these routes the settler will be met by the Agents of American Land and Railway Companies, who will endeavour to persuade settlement in the United States as preferable to Canada, but the settler is advised to proceed direct to his intended destination and decide upon his location after personal inspection.—It may be added that most of the Rivers and Lakes in Manitoba and the North West are navigable, and that steamers now ply during the season on the River Saskatchewan between Winnipeg and Edmonton, a distance by water of about 1,200 miles, with passengers and freight, calling at Prince Albert, Carlton, Battleford and other places on the way. Steamers also run regularly between Winnipeg, St. Vincent and other places on the Red River. There is also steam communication on the River Assiniboine between Fort Ellice and Winnipeg.

Manitoba is situated in the middle of the Continent, nearly equidistant from the Pole and the Equator, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The climate gives conditions of decided heat in summer and decided cold in winter. The snow goes away, and ploughing begins in April, which is about the same time as in the older provinces of Canada and the Northern United States on the Atlantic seaboard, and the North-western States of Minnesota and Wisconsin. The crops are harvested in August. The long sunny days of summer bring vegetation of all sorts to rapid maturity. The days are warm and the nights cool.

Autumn begins about the 20th of September and lasts till the end of November, when the regular frosts set in. The winter proper comprises the months of December, January, February and March. Spring comes early in April. The summer months are part of May, June, July, August and part of September. In winter the thermometer sinks to 30 and sometimes 40 degrees below zero; but this degree of cold in the dry atmosphere of the North West does not produce any unpleasant sensations. The weather is not felt to be colder than in the province of Quebec, nor so cold as milder winters in climates where the frost, or even a less degree of cold than frost, is accompanied with damp or wind. The testimony is universal on this point.

Snow does not fall on the prairies to an average greater depth than 18 inches; and buffaloes and horses graze out of doors all winter. They scratch the snow off the prairie and grow fat upon the grass they find beneath it. Horned cattle also graze out of doors part of the winter, but in some states of the weather they require to be brought in. Instances are, however, stated, in which horned cattle have grazed out all the winter.

The following table represents the mean temperatüres of Winnipeg, Toronto and Battleford, for each month of the year, ending July, 1879 :—

	Toronto.	Winipeg.	Battleford.
August	66.38	67.34	67.79
September	58.18	52.18	47.10
October	45.84	35.84	34.52
November	36.06	30.66	28.66
December	25.78	11.97	6.48
January	22.80	-6.10	0.45
February	22.74	-12.32	-10.25
March	28.93	14.14	16.80
April	40.72	39.10	46.70
May	51.74	53.13	53.35
June	61.85	63.20	60.45
July	67.49	68.19	63.95

It will be noticed that from Toronto westward, the temperature rises during the summer months, and as the average yield of wheat per acre in Manitoba and the North-West is equally as large (if not larger, both in volume and in weight,) as in the United States, it would seem that in conjunction with the fertility of the soil, this temperature

is very favourable to cereal crops. The fall of snow is also less in the Western portion of the Dominion ; in the first half of the year 1876 it was $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and in the second half $29\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but the snow is no drawback to the growth of the crops, which are sown in April and May, and harvested in August and September.

Soil.

The soil is a deep alluvial deposit of unsurpassed richness. It is mostly prairie, and covered with grass. It produces bountiful crops of cereals, grasses, roots, and vegetables. So rich is the soil that wheat has been cropped off the same place for forty years without manure, and without showing signs of exhaustion.

The following extracts from the reports of the English and Scotch-farmers selected by the farmers in their respective districts who went out to Canada in 1879, to report upon the country, are interesting and reliable on this subject :—

MR. BIGGAR, The Grange, Dalbeattie.

"As a field for wheat raising, I would much prefer Manitoba to Dakota. The first cost of the land is less ; the soil is deeper and will stand more cropping ; the sample of wheat is better, and the produce 5 to 10 bushels per acre more, all of which is profit."

MR. GEORGE COWAN, Annan,

Speaking of Mr. Mackenzie's farm at Burnside, says :—"I was certainly surprised at the wonderful fertility of the soil, which is a rich black loam, averaging about 18 inches of surface soil, on friable clay subsoil, 5 and 6 feet in depth, beneath which is a thin layer of sand, lying on a stiff clay. The land is quite dry, and is well watered by a fine stream which flows through it."

* * * * *

"The land between Rapid City and the Assiniboine, which lies to the Southward, 25 miles distant, is a nice loam with clay subsoil on top of gravel. I was very highly impressed with the fertility of the soil, some of it being without exception the richest I have ever seen, and I have little doubt it will continue for many years to produce excellent crops of grain without any manure, and with very little expense in cultivation."

MR. JOHN LOGAN, Earlston, Berwick, says :—

"All the land round this district, (Assiniboine), is very good, being four feet deep of black loam, as we saw from a sand pit."

MR. JOHN SNOW, Midlothian.

"Along the Red River and about Winnipeg the soil is very strong black vegetable mould, and I have no doubt most of it would carry paying crops of wheat for thirty years ; but it is very flat, and I must say that I like the country better West of Winnipeg, and the furthest point we reached, 150 miles West of Winnipeg, best of all. You have here the Little Saskatchewan River, with fine sloping ground on each side ; the soil and what it produced was good, as you will see from the samples of each I now show you. I also show you samples from other parts ; and, as I will show you further on, the Americans themselves admit that we have ground better adapted for growing wheat and raising cattle than they have."

* * * * *

"We saw that a black vegetable mould covered the surface from 18 inches to two, three, or four feet deep."

MR. ROBERT PEAT, Silloth, Cumberland.

"Soil.—Contrary to my expectations, instead of finding a wet swamp, as I pictured to my own mind, I found a deep black loamy soil, varying in depth from $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and in some places where it has been cut through on the banks of some rivers, it has been found to the depth of 10 to 12 feet, and is specially adapted for the growing of wheat, being preferred by the millers to almost any other on account of it being so dry and thin skinned. It has been known to grow wheat for many years in succession, without manure. If the report was correct, the soil I have sent down to you has grown wheat for 30 years, and the last crop yielded 35 bushels per acre."

MR. JOHN MAXWELL, Carlisle.

"The soil throughout the country is a rich black loam, 6 inches to 6 feet deep, almost entirely free from stones, and varying in quality in different districts, on a subsoil of strong or friable clay or sand."

The average wheat yield in Manitoba and the North West would appear to range from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, and the weight from 63 lbs. to 66 lbs. per bushel. Barley and oats yield good averages, as also potatoes and other root crops.

The following figures taken from the reports of the delegates of the English and Scotch tenant farmers may also be found interesting on this point :—

MR. JAMES BIGGAR, of the Grange, Dalbeattie, says :—

"We heard very different statements of the yield of wheat, varying from 25 to 40 bushels. McLean, a farmer near Portage, had 1,230 bushels of Fife wheat off 40 acres. Another man, a native of Ross-shire, who was ploughing his own land, told us he had cropped it for 17 years in succession, his last crop yielding 35 bushels per acre. Mr. Ryan, M.P., a good authority, said the average of wheat might safely be taken at 25 to 30 bushels, and of oats 60 bushels. . . . Next day we drove over Messrs. Riddles' farm; their wheat has averaged fully 30 bushels per acre."

MR. GEORGE COWAN, Glenluce, Wigton, says :—

Mr. Mackenzie's farm is at Burnside, about 9 miles from Portage la Prairie. . . . He favoured me with his average for the seasons of 1877 and 1878, and his estimate for the present year. Wheat crop 1877, 41 bushels; 1878, 36 bushels, this year (1879) he expects it to be close on 40 bushels, average weight 60 to 62 lbs.; but he has grown it as high as 64 lbs. per bushel. Oats last year (1878) he had a yield of 88 bushels from two bushels of seed sown on one acre, this year (1879) his estimate is from 75 to 80 bushels per acre. Mr. M. also grows excellent root crops, his swede turnips averaging 30 to 35 tons; and potatoes without any care in cultivation, sometimes even not being moulded up, yield between 300 and 400 bushels of 60 lbs. Onions when cultivated are also very prolific, yielding as

much as 300 bushels per acre. Mangold also grows very heavy crops, but I did not see any on the ground."

* * * *

"We spent a short time on the farm of Mr. McBoth, and walked over a field which I was informed had been continuously under crop for 54 years. . . . I was told it would average 28 or 30 bushels per acre."

Mr. R. W. GORDON, *Annan.*

"Wheat may be safely estimated to yield with reasonable cultivation 30 bushels of 60 lbs., and oats 60 bushels of 32 lbs."

Mr. LOGAN, *Earlstown.*

Speaking of the yield about High Bluff, says:—"The land here has grown wheat for 40 years in succession, yielding from 25 up to 40 bushels per acre. There are not many oats sown here, but the general produce is 70 bushels per acre."

* * * *

"We arrived at Portage on Saturday afternoon. . . . He told us he had grown good crops at an average of 32 bushels per acre of 60 lbs. weight."

Mr. SNOW, *Fountain Hall, Midlothian.*

"I consider I keep safely within the mark, when I say that taking a good piece of land it will produce 40 bushels the first year, and an average of 30 bushels for 30 years, without manure."

Mr. JOHN MAXWELL, *Carlisle.*

"I gave an estimate of the cost of wheat crop in Dakota. The same system may be adopted in the Canadian North-West to advantage, as the average yield, so far as can be learned on present information, will be 8 to 10 bushels per acre higher than the yield in Dakota, United States Territory, and every extra bushel produced tends to reduce the first cost per bushel to the producer."

All the other delegates confirm these figures.

Homestead
Exemption
Law.

In Manitoba a homestead exemption law was passed in 1872, which exempts from seizure for debt 160 acres of land, house, stables, barns, furniture, tools, farm implements in use, one cow, two oxen, one horse, four sheep, two pigs, and thirty days' provender for same.

Any person, male or female, having attained the age of 18 years, can enter a claim for a quarter section (160 acres) of unappropriated Dominion lands as a claim for forest-tree planting, and will receive a patent on certain specified conditions and proof of cultivation. The fee for the necessary documents is \$10. No person can take up both a tree planting grant and a pre-emption; but either one or the other can be secured in conjunction with the free grants.

Farm labourers can obtain from £30 to £40 a year and board. Female Domestic Servants 20s. to 24s. per month with board. Mechanics earn from 8s. to 12s. per day.

The following are the prices of horses, cattle, farming implements, and commodities generally:—

Horses per pair, about £60, Oxen per yoke, £26 to £30, Cows £6 to

Price of
labour.

Prices.

Tre
culture.

£7 each. Wagons £16 to £18 each. Ox Cart £3 to £4. Breaking Plough and Harrow from £6 to £8. Common Ploughs about £3 12s. Reapers £20 to £30. Mowers £14 to £25. Spades 4s. 6d., Shovels 5s., Hay Forks 3s., Manuro Forks 4s. Beef 5d. to 7d. per lb., Pork 5d. per lb. Flour 24s. per barrel. Butter 1s. per lb. Eggs 1s. per dozen. Bread 4½d. to 5d. per 4 lb. loaf. Salt 7d. to 8d. per lb. Potatoes 1s. 9d. to 2s. per bushel. Tea 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb. Sugar 4d. to 6d. Coffee 10d. to 1s. 6d. Tobacco 2s. to 2s. 3d. Coal Oil 1s. 9d. per gallon. Pails, 3 hoop, 1s. 3d. each. Stout suit of clothing for man £2 to £3. Felt Hats from 4s. Boots 8s. to 12s. Grey Blankets 8s. to 12s per pair.

ONTARIO.

Every head of a family can obtain a free grant of 200 acres of land, ^{Free grants} in Ontario. and any person eighteen years of age may obtain 100 acres in the free grant districts. The conditions are:—15 acres in each grant of 100 acres to be cleared and under crop in five years; a habitable house at least 16 feet by 20 built; and residence on the land at least six months in each year. The patent is issued at the end of five years.

Uncleared lands can also be purchased at prices varying from 2s. ^{Price of lands.} to 40s. per acre.

Cleared and improved farms with buildings can be bought at from £4 to £10 per acre. The money can nearly always be paid in instalments covering several years.

The soil of the country varies in different localities, but a large proportion is of the very best description for agricultural purposes.

The climate is much the same as in some other parts of the Dominion; but milder in the winter than in Quebec.

Cereals, grasses, and roots, produce large crops, and fruits grow in great abundance; hemp, tobacco, and sugar beet are also profitable crops; maize and tomatoes ripen well, and peaches and grapes come to perfection in the open air.

The Province possesses excellent means of communication both by railways, and by water through the lakes, and the river St. Lawrence, with all parts of the Dominion and to the Atlantic ports.

The public schools are all free and non-sectarian. All resident children between the ages of five and twenty-one are allowed to attend them.

There are several large cities and towns in this Province, among others Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Kingston, &c. ^{Cities and Towns.}

In mineral wealth it has great resources, producing iron, copper, minerals, lead, silver, marble, petroleum, salt, &c. Its immense forests of pine timber are well known.

Its principal manufactures are cloth, linen, clothing, leather, furniture, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, soap, cotton, and woollen goods, steam engines, and locomotives, woodenware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, &c.

The rates of wages for farm labourers are from 40s. to 60s. per month, with board and lodging; for common labourers from about

3s. to 4s. 2d. a day, without board and lodging, and for female domestic servants from 1s. to £1 4s. per month, all found. Good cooks get rather more.

Provisions are much cheaper than in England or in the United States. Beef, veal, and mutton are from 3d. to 6d. per lb.; pork, 4d. to 5d.; bacon 6d. to 8d.; bread (best), 4½d. to 5d. per 4 lb. loaf; butter (fresh), 1s.; salt do., 7d. to 8d. per lb.; potatoes, 1s. 9d. to 2s. per bushel; tea, 2s.; sugar (brown), 4d. to 4½d. per lb.; milk, 3d. per quart; beer, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per gallon, and tobacco, 1s. to 2s. per lb.

QUEBEC.

Free grants in Quebec. Upon eight of the great colonisation roads, every male colonist and emigrant being eighteen years of age may obtain a free grant of 100 acres. The conditions are that at the end of the fourth year a dwelling must have been erected on the land, and twelve acres be under cultivation. Letters Patent are then granted.

Crown lands Crown lands can also be purchased at 30 cents. to 60 cents. an acre.

Homestead law; The Province has a homestead law exempting from seizure under certain conditions, the property of emigrants.

Soil. The soil is of very good quality, and its productions are similar to those of other parts of Canada.

Mines and Fisheries. Gold, lead, silver, iron, copper, platinum, &c., &c., are found, —but mining in this Province is only yet in its infancy.

The fisheries are abundant, and in 1876, the yield was of the value of \$2,097,677.

Cities. The principal cities are Quebec and Montreal, and there are many large towns.

Wages, prices manu- factures. The remarks made in the case of the Province of Ontario, will apply to Quebec also.

Means of Communi ca tion. This is afforded by railways and by the river St. Lawrence. This Province contains the two great ports of shipment—Montreal and Quebec, both of which have extensive wharfage accommodation, and ocean going vessels of 4,000 tons can be moored alongside the Quays.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Free grants New Brunswick. A grant of 100 acres may be obtained by any person upon the following conditions:—

On payment of \$20 cash to aid in construction of roads and hedges, or labour of the value of \$10 per year for three years.

A house to be built within two years. Ten acres to be cleared and cultivated in three years. Proof of residence on the land.

Soil and production. The soil is fertile and produces all the fruits generally found in England. Wheat averages about 20, barley 29, oats 34, buckwheat 33, rye 20, Indian corn 41, potatoes 226, turnips 456 bushels to the acre. The potatoes and fruits command good prices in the English market.

Manufactures. Ship building is one of the staple industries of the province—but its manufactures generally are increasing rapidly. There are manu-

factories of woollen and cotton goods, boots and shoes, leather, carriages, wooden ware, paper, soap, hardware, &c., &c.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The quantity of land for disposal in this province is limited—the price is \$44 per hundred acres (about £9), free grants however being given to bona fide settlers.

The soil produces good crops of cereals and roots, and large quantities of apples are grown for export.

The value of the fisheries in Nova Scotia in 1876, was upwards of £1,000,000, sterling, consisting of cod fish, mackerel, haddock, herring, lobsters, &c.

Nova Scotia contains large tracts of woodlands which produce timber for ship building and lumber chiefly for export.

Gold, iron, coal, and gypsum are found in large quantities.

Minerals.

There are several railways in the province, giving it communication with other parts of Canada.

Halifax, which is the chief city of the province, is the winter port of the Dominion. It possesses a fine harbour and is connected by Railways with all parts of the Continent.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

Most of the lands in this province are taken up, but improved farms can be obtained from about £4 per acre.

Price of lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This province which includes Vancouver's Island is the most western of the provinces which constitute the Dominion of Canada, its boundaries being the Rocky mountains on the East and the Pacific Ocean on the west.

General Description.

It possesses many fine harbours, one of which (Burrard Inlet) will probably form the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway when completed; and 125 miles of the line in this province are now under contract.

Heads of families, widows or single men can obtain free grants of land from 160 to 320 acres according to locality; the fee is about £7.

Surveyed lands can be purchased at one dollar per acre payable over two years, and improved farms cost from £1 to £8 per acre.

British Columbia has a large extent of valuable timber land, productive fisheries, which are increasing in value yearly; gold and coal are also found in large quantities. The yield of gold from 1868 to 1876 was equal to about forty millions of dollars.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

The following are the rates of passage from Liverpool to Quebec or Halifax.

Rates of passage.

Saloon £12 to £18. Intermediate £8 8s. Steerage £6 6s.
Assisted steerage £5.

Fares from Liverpool

	to Saloon.	Intermediate.	Steerage.
Winnipeg	£22 to £28	£12 18s. to £14 3s.	£9 10s. to £12 1s.
Toronto	£14 to £19 10s.	£9 10s. 6d.	£7 8s. 6d.
Montreal	£12 14s. 6d. to £18 14s. 6d.	£8 14s.	£6 12s.
Ottawa	£13 12s. 6d. to £19 10s.	£9 4s. 6d.	£7 2s. 6d.

Settlers can go to Winnipeg by the all rail route or by way of the lakes; the latter is the most economical, but takes a day or two longer.

The following are the officers of the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain.

LONDON.....SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G., &c., High Commissioner for the Dominion, 10, Victoria Chambers, London, S.W.

MR. J. COLMER, Private Secretary.

LIVERPOOL..MR. JOHN DYKE, 15, Water Street.

CARLISLE....MR. THOMAS GRAHAME, 20, Chiswick Street.

BELFASTMR. CHARLES FOY, 29, Victoria Place.

DUBLIN.....MR. THOMAS CONNOLLY, Northumberland House.

The following are the agents of the Canadian Government in Canada:-

OTTAWA ...Mr. W. J. WILLIS, St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Station, Ottawa, Ontario.

TORONTO...Mr. J. A. DONALDSON, Strachan Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

MONTREAL ..Mr. J. J. DALEY, Montreal, Province of Quebec.

KINGSTON ..Mr. R. MACPHERSON, William Street, Kingston.

HAMILTON ..Mr. JOHN SMITH, Great Western Railway Station, Hamilton.

LONDON....Mr. A. G. SMYTHE, London, Ontario.

HALIFAX ..Mr. E. CLAY, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

ST. JOHN....Mr. J. LIVINGSTONE, St. John, New Brunswick.

QUEBECMr. L. STAFFORD, Point Levis, Quebec.

WINNIPEG..Mr. W. HESPELER, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

DUFFERIN ..Mr. J. E. TETU, Dufferin, Manitoba.

These Officers will afford the fullest advice and protection. They should be immediately applied to on arrival. All complaints should be addressed to them. They will also furnish information as to Lands open for settlement in their respective Provinces and Districts, Farms for Sale, demand for employment, rates of wages, routes of travel, distances, expenses of conveyance; and will receive and forward letters and remittances for Settlers, &c., &c.